

REMARKS

Claims 1-23 are currently pending in the subject application and are presently under consideration. Claims 1, 14, 15 and 18 have been amended as shown on pp. 3-5 of the Reply. Claim 7 has been canceled.

Applicants' representative thanks the Examiner for the courtesies extended during the teleconference of March 6, 2007.

Favorable reconsideration of the subject patent application is respectfully requested in view of the comments and amendments herein.

I. Nonstatutory Double Patenting Rejection of Claim 18

Claim 18 is provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 30 of copending Application No. 10/692,885. However, claim 18 has been amended to include storing the preferences and schematized data in one or more tables in a data store; querying the tables in the data store upon occurrence of an event and retrieving preferences stored in the data store; producing a result table, wherein the results table stores preferences whose conditions have been satisfied such that specified actions are triggered; and executing actions based on the data in the result table. Claim 30 of Application No. 10/692,885 does not claim such limitations. As such, this rejection is moot and should be withdrawn.

II. Objection to Specification

The specification is objected to because of the following informalities: paragraph [0074] last sentence needs correction. Appropriate correction to the specification has been taken, as such the objection should be withdrawn.

III. Objection of Claim 15

Claim 15 is objected to because of minor informalities. Withdrawal of this objection is requested in light of the amendment to claim 15.

IV. Rejection of Claim 7 Under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph

Claim 7 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The Examiner states that the claim contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Claim 7 has been canceled, as such the rejection is moot and should be withdrawn.

V. Rejection of Claims 1-5, 11-13, 18-21 and 23 Under 35 U.S.C. §102(e)

Claims 1-5, 11-13, 18-21 and 23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Yamanoue (US 6,745,180). Applicants' representative respectfully requests that this rejection be withdrawn for at least the following reasons. Yamanoue fails to disclose all limitations of the claimed subject matter.

A single prior art reference anticipates a patent claim only if it *expressly or inherently describes each and every limitation set forth in the patent claim*. *Trintec Industries, Inc. v. Top-U.S.A. Corp.*, 295 F.3d 1292, 63 USPQ2d 1597 (Fed. Cir. 2002); *See Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). *The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim*. *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989) (emphasis added).

The claimed subject matter relates to an information agent system, application, and methodology. An information agent system provides the platform for executing information agent applications (IA). IA applications can then be programmed by end-users and employed as end-user executive assistants or agents. Agents can then act to greatly enhance end-user personal productivity, integrate desktop applications and all personal communication mediums (e.g., mobile phone, pager, PDA...). Specifically, claim 1 recites a preference evaluation system, comprising: *a data store component for storing schematized data and end-user preferences; a compiler to compile applications including end-user specified preferences and store them in the data store; and an execution engine to retrieve preferences stored in the data store upon the occurrence of one or more events and to utilize the preferences and at least one stored*

procedure to query tables within the data store and produce a results table, wherein the results table stores preferences whose conditions have been satisfied such that specified actions are triggered based on the stored preferences. (claim 18 recites similar features). Yamanoue fails to disclose such claimed aspects.

Yamanoue describes a data supply controlling device that comprises a data base for user data which stores user data matched with each user. The data base of user data can be queried in accordance with the user data so that a data server performs a search according to the query and stores the search results in a search result data base. User ID management can be performed for separately managing the identifying data to identify each user and user specifying data to specify each user. A search result matched with the identifying data of the user from the search results stored in the search result data base is provided for a user terminal. Once the user data is stored, it is not required to carry out further communications to input the user data. (*See col. 2, lines 26-53*).

In contrast, applicants' claimed subject matter discloses a system for preference evaluation. The system comprises a data store, a multitude of tables, a preference execution engine and a results table. Data store houses a multitude of tables, which are produced by system from a developer schema as well as end-user preferences. As a result of the occurrence of an event, preference execution engine receives or retrieves preferences, for example from a table stored in data store. Execution engine then utilizes the preferences as well as some stored procedures (which can also be stored as data) to query tables and produce a results table. Result table can store the preferences whose conditions have been satisfied such that specified actions can be commenced thereon. (*See pg. 37, lines 7-16*).

Yamanoue merely discloses generating a query based on user data stored in a user data storage section and supplying data based on the query. Thus, a search result that is suitable to each user can be presented to the user. Yamanoue does not disclose utilizing preferences and stored procedures to produce a results table, such that specified actions are triggered based on the stored preferences. Accordingly, Yamanoue is silent with respect to ...*an execution engine to retrieve preferences stored in the data store upon the occurrence of one or more events and to utilize the preferences and at least one stored procedure to query tables within the data store and produce a results table, wherein the results table stores preferences whose conditions have been satisfied such that specified actions are triggered based on the stored preferences.*

In view of at least the foregoing it is readily apparent that Yamanoue does not teach the identical subject matter in as complete detail as is contained in independent claims 1 and 18 (and the claims that depend there from). Accordingly, this rejection should be withdrawn.

VI. Rejection of Claims 14-17 Under 35 U.S.C. §102(a)

Claims 14-17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(a) as being anticipated by Delo (US 6,606,618). Applicants' representative respectfully requests that this rejection be withdrawn for at least the following reasons. Delo fails to disclose all limitations of the claimed subject matter. As stated *supra*, the claimed subject matter relates to an information agent system, application, and methodology. An information agent system provides the platform for executing IA applications that can then be programmed by end-users and employed as end-user executive assistants or agents. Specifically, claim 14 recites a method for application installation comprising: *establishing a set of base tables; storing program actions, conditions, events and procedures as data in a data store; and updating the base tables with application data associated with an application being installed by retrieving program text from the data store and executing the program.* Delo fails to disclose such claimed aspects.

Delo describes a relational installation database system. The data fields underlying a database table are two-dimensional data arrays. Aliasing the non-integer data elements of a database table with integers causes the data arrays to be uniform. Thus, manipulation of the data arrays is simplified. The system provides for the direct addition of temporary rows and columns to a database table by expanding and contracting the underlying data arrays. Data elements in the permanent rows and columns persist in the database, while data elements in the temporary rows and columns do not persist. (*See col. 2, line 49-col. 3, line 7*).

In contrast applicants' claimed subject matter discloses an application installation system and method. In conventional systems, application installation involves a proliferation of database objects, tables, and stored procedures. In some instances applications create whole new databases. The claimed subject matter simplifies and expedites application installation by providing a set of base tables. To install an application, the system simply updates the base tables. This can be accomplished by storing program actions, conditions, events, and procedures as data. For example, with respect to procedures, they can be created as a roll of text, which is

stored in a data store. To run such procedures the program text can simply be pulled out of data store and executed. (See pg. 4, lines 18-26).

Delo merely discloses storing data elements in the form of strings, objects, etc., which are aliased with integer identifiers corresponding to each data element. Delo does not disclose providing a set of base tables and updating the base tables to install an application. Accordingly, Delo is silent with respect to ...*establishing a set of base tables; storing program actions, conditions, events and procedures as data in a data store; and updating the base tables with application data associated with an application being installed by retrieving program text from the data store and executing the program.*

In view of at least the foregoing it is readily apparent that Delo does not teach the identical subject matter in as complete detail as is contained in independent claim 14 (and the claims that depend there from). Accordingly, this rejection should be withdrawn.

VII. Rejection of Claims 6, 8, 9, 10 and 22 Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 6, 8, 9, 10 and 22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamanoue, in view of Omoigui (US 2003/0126136). It is respectfully submitted that this rejection should be withdrawn for the following reasons. Yamanoue and Omoigui, individually or in combination, do not teach or suggest each and every element set forth in the subject claims. In particular, Omoigui does not make up for the aforementioned deficiencies of Yamanoue with respect to independent claims 1 and 18 (which claims 6, 8, 9, 10 and 22 respectively depend there from). Thus, the claimed subject matter as recited in claims 6, 8, 9, 10 and 22 is not obvious over the combination of Yamanoue and Omoigui, and withdrawal of this rejection is requested.

CONCLUSION

The present application is believed to be in condition for allowance in view of the above comments and amendments. A prompt action to such end is earnestly solicited.

In the event any fees are due in connection with this document, the Commissioner is authorized to charge those fees to Deposit Account No. 50-1063 [MSFTP545US].

Should the Examiner believe a telephone interview would be helpful to expedite favorable prosecution, the Examiner is invited to contact applicants' undersigned representative at the telephone number below.

Respectfully submitted,
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